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## STIPULATED ARBITRATION—SOME PROGRESS.

OUR late special efforts for such a provision in our then pending treaty with England, have not been, as will be seen in the following extracts from that treaty, altogether in vain. The *principle* is distinctly and fully recognized; and our chief regret is, that the treaty applies it only to specified points of misunderstanding, and not, as we requested, to *all* future disputes between the parties:

“And it is further agreed that, in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a commissioner. The said commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

“*The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion.* If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person; and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in case of difference or disagreement between the commissioners. The person so chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death absence or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining or ceasing to act as such commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named as aforesaid to act as such commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

“Such commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively.

“The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.”

In our last treaty with Mexico, the principle for which we plead, is applied to *all* future misunderstandings. It is now incumbent on the friends of peace to proceed in this effort until a like provision, more explicit and definite in

form, shall be made with all nations that are in treaty with us. The *principle* is already embodied in four treaties — two with England, and two with Mexico; — and, with God's blessing on suitable efforts, it may be extended in due time to the whole brotherhood of civilized nations, and will then suffice, if used aright under a thoroughly christianized public opinion, to prevent all wars between them.

#### FUNDS FOR THE CIRCULATION OF OUR PERIODICAL.

A steadfast, thoughtful friend of peace has recently made inquiries of us with a view of having the Advocate sent to all the missionaries of the missionary Society with which he is connected. The proposal strikes us with much force as a cheap and effective way of promoting our cause. Those who preach the gospel to the heathen, or labor as Missionary Pastors in our new settlements, are planting the germs of Christian society, and casting the mould of opinion and character, for all coming ages; and we deem it of vital importance that such men be thoroughly imbued with the spirit and principles of peace, and thus become spontaneous, habitual coworkers in training up successive generations of reliable, Christian peace makers. It is only thus we can really *educate mankind to peace*. We *must* educate them thus; and we know no better means of securing this result, than the monthly perusal of such facts, arguments and appeals as we embody in the Advocate of Peace. Every number contains matter equivalent to some thirty ordinary tract pages; and all this we furnish once a month at twenty-five cents a year for gratuitous circulation in the way here proposed.

We should be exceedingly glad, if we could get the means, to send our Periodical gratuitously, 1. To our all missionaries, foreign and domestic, of every denomination; not less than three or four thousand in all; 2. To nearly 2000 newspapers in our country, being about two-thirds of the whole number of our various periodicals; — 3. To every reading-room and public library, every college and professional seminary in the land. It might require, though we cannot at present speak with precision, some six or eight thousand for a full supply.

Now, who will help us do this? We can do no part of it without the aid of our friends; but, for every dollar they may give us for this purpose, we will send four copies of the Advocate for a year to any address they may designate, or leave us to choose for them. 'These leaves are for the healing of the nations' from the terrible malady of war. Who among the friends of God and man will help scatter them over the land, and through the world?

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